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RICHMOND, STATE OF VIRGINIA.

IN CONVENTION,

WEDNESDAY, the 25th of JUNE, 1788.

THE Convention, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole Convention, to take into farther consideration, the proposed Constitution of Government for the United States; and after some time spent therein, Mr. President resumed the chair, and Mr. Matthews reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the said proposed Constitution under their consideration, and had gone through the same, and come to several resolutions thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same were again read, and are as followeth;

WHEREAS the powers granted under the proposed Constitution are the gift of the people, and every power not granted thereby, remains with them, and at their will: No right therefore of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives, acting in any capacity, by the President, or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes: And among other essential rights liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States;

AND WHEREAS any imperfections which may exist in the said Constitution ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein for obtaining amendments, than by a delay with a hope of obtaining previous amendments, to bring the Union into danger;

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the said Constitution be ratified

But in order to relieve the apprehensions of those who may be solicitous for amendments, *Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee,* That whatsoever amendments may be deemed necessary, be recommended to the consideration of the Congress, which shall first assemble under the said Constitution, to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof.

The first resolution being read a second time, a motion was made and the question being put to amend the same by substituting in lieu of the said resolution and its preamble, the following resolution.

"*Resolved,* That previous to the ratification of the "new Constitution of Government recommended by "the late Fœderal Convention, a declaration of rights "asserting and securing from encroachment the great "principles of civil and religious liberty, and the una"lienable rights of the people, together with amend"ments to the most exceptionable parts of the said "Constitution of Government, ought to be referred by "this Convention to the other states in the American "confederacy for their consideration."

It passed in the negative—Ayes 80—Noes 88.

On motion of Mr. Patrick Henry, seconded by Mr. Theodorick Bland, the ayes and noes on the said question were taken as followeth;

AYES. Edmund Custis, John Pride, Edmund Booker, William Cabell, Samuel Jordan Cabell, John Trigg, Charles Clay, Henry Lee, (of Bourbon) The Honourable John Jones, Binns Jones, Charles Patteson, David Bell, Robert Alexander, Edmund Winston, Thomas Read, Benjamin Harrison, The Honourable John Tyler, David Patteson, Stephen Pankey, jun. Joseph Michaux, Thomas H. Drew, French Strother, Joel Early, Joseph Jones, William Watkins, Meriwether Smith, James Upshaw, John Fowler, Samuel Richardson, Joseph Haden, John Early, Thomas Arthurs, John Guerrant, William Sampson, Isaac Coles, George Carrington, Parke Goodall, John Carter Littlepage, Thomas Cooper, John Marr, Thomas Roane, Holt Richeson, Benjamin Temple, Stephens Thomson Mason, William White, Jonathan Patteson, Christopher Robertson, John Logan, Henry Pawling, John Miller, Green Clay, Samuel Hopkins, Richard Kennon Thomas Allen, Alexander Robertson, John Evans, Walker Crocket, Abraham, Trigg, Matthew Walton, John Steele, Robert Williams, John Wilson, (of Pennsylvania) Thomas Turpin, Patrick Henry, Robert Lawson, Edmund Ruffin, Theodorick Bland, William Grayson, Cuthbert Bullit, Thomas Carter, Henry Dickenson, James Monroe, John Dawson, George Mason, Andrew Buchanan, John Howel Briggs, Thomas Edmunds, The Honourable Richard Cary, Samuel Edmison, and James Montgomery, Esquires,

NOES.—The Honourable Edmund Pendleton, Esq; President, George Parker, George Nicholas, Wilson Nicholas, Zachariah Johnson, Archibald Stuart, William Dark, Adam Stephen, Martin M'Ferran, William Fleming, James Taylor, (of Caroline) the Honourable Paul Carrington, Miles King, Worlich Westwood, David Stuart, Charles Simms, Humphrey Marshall, Martin Pickett, Humphrey Brooke, John Shearman Woodcock, Alexander White, Warner Lewis, Thomas Smith, George Clendinen, John Stewart, William Mason, Daniel Fisher, Andrew Woodrow, Ralph Humphreys, George Jackson, John Prunty, Isaac Vanmeter, Abel Seymour, His Excellency Governour Randolph, John Marshall, Nathaniel Burwell, Robert Andrews, James Johnson, Robert Brackenridge, Rice Bullock, William Fleet, Burdit Ashton, William Thornton, James Gordon, (of Lancaster) Henry Towles, Levin Powell, William Overton Callis, Ralph Wormley, jun. Francis Corbin, William M'Clerry, Willis Riddick, Solomon Shepherd, William Clayton Burwell Bassett, James Webb, James Taylor (of Norfolk) John Stringer, Littleton Eyre, Walter Jones, Thomas Gaskins, Archibald Woods, Ebenezer Zane, the Honourable James Madison, James Gordon (of Orange) William Ronald, Anthony Walke, Benjamin Wilson, John Wilson (of Randolph) Walker Tomlin, William Peachey, William M'Kee, Andrew Moore, Thomas Lewis, Gabriel Jones, Jacob Rinker, John Williams, Benjamin Blunt, Samuel Kello, John Hartwell Cocke, John Allen, Cole Digges, Henry Lee (of Westmoreland) Bushrod Washington, the Honourable John Blair, the Honourable George Wythe, James Innes, and Thomas Matthews, Esquires.

And then the main question being put that the Convention do agree with the Committee in the said first resolution;

It was resolved in the affirmative—Ayes 89—noes 79.

On motion of Mr. George Mason, seconded by Mr. Patrick Henry, the ayes and noes on the said main question were taken as followeth;

AYES.—The Honourable Edmund Pendleton, Esq; President, George Parker, George Nicholas, Wilson Nicholas, Zachariah Johnson, Archibald Stuart, William Dark, Adam Stephen, Martin M'Ferran, William Fleming, James Taylor (of Caroline) the Honourable Paul Carrington, David Patteson, Miles King, Worlich Westwood, David Stuart, Charles Simms, Humphrey Marshall, Martin Pickett, Humphrey Brooke, John Shearman Woodcock, Alexander White, Warner Lewis, Thomas Smith, George Clendinen, John Stewart, William Mason, Daniel Fisher, Andrew Woodrow, Ralph Humphreys, George Jackson, John Prunty, Isaac Vanmeter, Abel Seymour, His Excellency Governour Randolph, John Marshall, Nathaniel Burwell, Robert Andrews, James Johnson, Robert Brackenridge, Rice Bullock, William Fleet, Burdet Ashton, William Thornton, James Gordon (of Lancaster) Henry Towles, Levin Powell, William Overton Callis, Ralph Wormeley, jun. Francis Corbin, William M'Clerry, Willis Riddick, Solomon Shepherd, William Clayton, Burwell Basset, James Webb, James Taylor (of Norfolk) John Stringer, Littleton Eyre, Walter Jones, Thomas Gaskins, Archibald Woods, Ebenezer Zane, the Honourable James Madison, James Gordon (of Orange) William Ronald, Anthony Walke, Benjamin Wilson, John Wilson (of Randolph) Walker Tomlin, William Peachey, William M'Kee, Andrew Moore, Thomas Lewis, Gabriel Jones, Jacob Rinker, John Williams, Benjamin Blunt, Samuel Kello, John Hartwell Cocke, John Allen, Cole Digges, Henry Lee (of Westmoreland) Bushrod Washington, the Honourable John Blair, the Honourable George Wythe, James Innes, and Thomas Matthews, Esquires.

NOES.—Edmund Custis, John Pride, Edmund Booker, William Cabell, Samuel Jordan Cabell, John Trigg, Charles Clay, Henry Lee (of Bourbon) the Honourable John Jones, Binns Jones, Charles Patteson, David Bell, Robert Alexander, Edmund Winston, Thomas Read, Benjamin Harrison, the Honourable John Tyler, Stephen Pankey, jun. Joseph Michaux, Thomas H. Drew, French Strother, Joel Early, Joseph Jones, William Watkins, Meriwether Smith, James Upshaw, John Fowler, Samuel Richardson, Joseph Haden, John Early, Thomas Arthurs, John Guerrant, William Sampson, Isaac Coles, George Carrington, Parke Goodall, John Carter Littlepage, Thomas Cooper, John Marr, Thomas Roane, Holt Richeson, Benjamin Temple, Stevens Thompson Mason, William White, Jonathan Patteson, Christopher Robertson, John Logan, Henry Pawling, John Miller, Green Clay, Samuel Hopkins, Richard Kennon, Thomas Allen, Alexander Robertson, John Evans, Walker Crocket, Abraham Trigg, Matthew Walton, John Steele, Robert Williams, John Wilson (of Pittsylvania) Thomas Turpin, Patrick Henry, Robert Lawson, Edmund Ruffin, Theodorick Bland, William Grayson, Cuthbert Bullit, Thomas Carter, Henry Dickenson, James Monroe, John Dawson, George Mason, Andrew Buchanan, John Howell Briggs, Thomas Edmunds, the Hon. Richard Cary, Samuel Edmison, and James Montgomery, Esquires.

The second resolution being read a second time, a motion was made and the question being put to amend the same by striking out the preamble thereto.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And then the main question being put that the Convention do agree with the committee in the second resolution so amended;

On motion, Ordered, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a form of ratification, pursuant to the first resolution; and that his Excellency Governor Randolph, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Maddison, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Corbin, compose the said committee.

On motion, Ordered, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such amendments as shall by them be deemed necessary to be recommended, pursuant to the second resolution; and that the Hon. George Wythe, Mr Harrison, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Henry, His Excellency Governor Randolph, Mr. George Mason, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Grayson Mr. Madison, Mr. Tyler, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Ronald, Mr. Bland, Mr. Meriwether Smith, the Hon. Paul Carrington, Mr. Innes, Mr. Hopkins, the Hon. John Blair, and Mr. Simms, compose the said committee.

His Excellency Governor Randolph reported, from the committee appointed, according to order, a form of ratification, which was read, and agreed to by the Convention, in the words following:

VIRGINIA, to wit:

WE the Delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Fœderal Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon, DO in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: That therefore no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any capacity, by the President or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes: That among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction, that, whatsoever imperfections may exist in the Constitution ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the Union into danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments, previous to the ratification:

We the said Delegates, in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia, do by these presents assent to, and ratify the said Constitution recommended on the seventeenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, by the Fœderal Convention for the Government of the United States; hereby anouncing to all those whom it may concern, that the said Constitution is binding upon the said PEOPLE.

IN CONVENTION,

FRIDAY, the 27th of JUNE, 1788.

MR. WYTHE reported, from the committee appointed, such amendments to the proposed Constitution of Government for the United States, as were by them deemed necessary to be recommended to the consideration of the Congress which shall first assemble under the said Constitution, to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof; and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table, where the same were again read, and are as followeth:

That there be a Declaration or Bill of Rights asserting and securing from encroachment the essential and unalienable rights of the people in some such manner as the following:

1st. That there are certain natural rights of which men when they form a social compact cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life, and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2d. That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees, and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That Government ought to be inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people; and that the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion, is abſurd, ſaviſh, and deſtructive to the good and happineſs of mankind.

4th. That no man or ſet of men are entitled to excluſive or ſeparate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices; which not being deſcendible, neither ought the offices of magiſtrate, legiſlator, or judge, or any other public office to be hereditary.

5th. That the legiſlative, executive and judiciary powers of government ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct, and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion by feeling and participating the public burthens, they ſhould at fixed periods be reduced to a private ſtation, return into the maſs of the people; and the vacancies be ſupplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Conſtitution of Government, and the laws ſhall direct.

6th. That elections of Repreſentatives in the legiſlature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of ſuffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee can be ſet, rated, or levied upon the people without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives, ſo elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner aſſented for the public good.

7th. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority without the conſent of the repreſentatives, of the people in the legiſlature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8th. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes, to call for evidence and be allowed counſel in his favour, and to a fair and ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchiſes, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame, if unlawful, and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11th. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolable.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourſe to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his perſon, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and juſtice freely without ſale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all eſtabliſhments, or regulations contravening theſe rights, are oppreſſive and unjuſt.

13th. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches, and ſeizures of his perſon, his papers, and property; all warrants therefore to ſearch ſuſpected places, or ſeize any freeman, his papers, or property, without information upon oath (or affirmation of a perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive, and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend any ſuſpected perſon without ſpecially naming or deſcribing the place or perſon, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together to conſult for the common good, or to inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the Legiſlature for redreſs of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments; that the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia compoſed of the body of the people trained to arms is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free ſtate. That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumſtances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no ſoldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war in ſuch manner only as the laws direct.

19th. That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead.

20th. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exerciſe of religion according to the dictates of conſcience, and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favoured or eſtabliſhed by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

1ſt. That each ſtate in the union ſhall reſpectively retain every power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by this Conſtitution delegated to the Congreſs of the United States, or to the departments of the Fœderal Government.

2d. That there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, according to the enumeration or cenſus mentioned in the Conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number ſhall be continued or encreaſed as Congreſs ſhall direct, upon the principles fixed in the Conſtitution, by apportioning the repreſentatives of each ſtate to ſome greater number of people from time to time as population encreaſes.

3d. When Congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or exciſes, they ſhall immediately inform the Executive power of each ſtate, of the quota of ſuch ſtate according to the cenſus herein directed, which is propoſed to be thereby raiſed; and if the Legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall paſs a law which ſhall be effectual for raiſing ſuch quota at the time required by Congreſs, the taxes and exciſes laid by Congreſs, ſhall not be collected in ſuch ſtate.

4th. That the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they ſhall reſpectively be elected.

5th. That the journals of the proceedings of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require ſecrecy.

6th. That a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year.

7th. That no commercial treaty ſhall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate; and no treaty, ceding, contracting, or reſtraining or ſuſpending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims to fiſhing in the American ſeas, or navigating the American rivers, ſhall be made, but in caſes of the moſt urgent and extreme neceſſity, nor ſhall any ſuch treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houſes reſpectively.

8th That no navigation law or law regulating commerce ſhall be paſſed without the conſent of two thirds of the members preſent, in both houſes.

9th. That no ſtanding army or regular troops ſhall be raiſed, or kept up in time of peace, without the conſent of two thirds of the members preſent, in both houſes.

10. That no ſoldier ſhall be enliſted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

11th. That each ſtate reſpectively ſhall have the power to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining its own militia, whenſoever Congreſs ſhall omit or neglect to provide for the ſame. That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to martial law, except when in actual ſervice in time of war, invaſion or rebellion, and when not in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject only to ſuch fines, penalties and puniſhments as ſhall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own ſtate.

12th. That the excluſive power of legiſlation given to Congreſs over the Fœderal Town and its adjacent diſtrict, and other places, purchaſed or to be purchaſed by Congreſs of any of the ſtates, ſhall extend only to ſuch regulations as reſpect the police and good government thereof.

13th. That no perſon ſhall be capable of being Preſident of the United States for more than eight years in any term of ſixteen years.

14th. That the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one Supreme Court, and in ſuch Courts of Admiralty as Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh in any of the different ſtates: The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity ariſing under treaties made, or which ſhall be made under the authority of the United States; to all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other foreign Miniſters and Conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more States, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different States. In all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other foreign Miniſters and Conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party, the Supreme Court ſhall have original juriſdiction; in all other caſes before mentioned, the Supreme Court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction as to matters of law only: Except in caſes of equity, and of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, in which Supreme Court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make: But the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no caſe where the cauſe of action ſhall have originated before the ratification of this Conſtitution; except in diſputes between States about their territory; diſputes between perſons claiming lands under the grants of different States, and ſuits for debts due to the United States.

15th. That in criminal proſecutions, no man ſhall be reſtrained in the exerciſe of the uſual and accuſtomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

16th. That Congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for Senators and Repreſentatives, or either of them, except when the Legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall neglect, refuſe, or be diſabled by invaſion or rebellion to preſcribe the ſame.

17th. That thoſe clauſes which declare that Congreſs ſhall not exerciſe certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatſoever, to extend the powers of Congreſs; but that they be conſtrued either as making exceptions to the ſpecified powers where this ſhall be the caſe, or otherwiſe, as inſerted merely for greater caution.

18th. That the laws aſcertaining the compenſation of Senators and Repreſentatives for their ſervices, be poſtponed in their operation, until after the election of repreſentatives immediately ſucceeding the paſſing thereof; that excepted, which ſhall firſt be paſſed on the ſubject.

19th. That ſome tribunal other than the Senate be provided for trying impeachments of Senators.

20th. That the ſalary of a judge ſhall not be encreaſed or diminiſhed during his continuance in office otherwiſe than by general regulations of ſalary, which may take place on a reviſion of the ſubject at ſtated periods of not leſs than ſeven years, to commence from the time ſuch ſalaries ſhall be firſt aſcertained by Congreſs.

AND the Convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs to exert all their influence and uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a RATIFICATION of the foregoing alterations and proviſions in the manner provided by the fifth article of the ſaid Conſtitution; and in all congreſſional laws to be paſſed in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of theſe amendments as far as the ſaid Conſtitution will admit.

And ſo much of the ſaid amendments as is contained in the firſt twenty articles, conſtituting the Bill of Rights, being again read;

Reſolved, That this Convention doth concur therein.

The other amendments to the ſaid propoſed Conſtitution, contained in twenty one articles, being then again, read, a motion was made, and the queſtion being put, to amend the ſame by ſtriking out the third article, containing theſe words:

"When Congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or exciſes, "they ſhall immediately inform the Executive power of "each ſtate, of the quota of ſuch ſtate according to the "cenſus herein directed, which is propoſed to be there-"by raiſed; and if the Legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall paſs "a law which ſhall be effectual for raiſing ſuch quota "at the time required by Congreſs, the taxes and ex-"ciſes laid by Congreſs ſhall not be collected in ſuch "ſtate."

It paſſed in the negative.—Ayes 65—Noes 85.

And then the main queſtion being put that this Convention doth concur with the committee in the ſaid amendments;

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

On motion, Ordered, That the foregoing amendments be fairly engroſſed upon parchment, ſigned by the Preſident of this Convention, and by him tranſmitted, together with the ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Secretary to the CONVENTION.

VIENNA, MARCH 28.

WE juſt hear the news that the Prince Saxe Cobourg made himſelf maſter of Choczim on the 16th inſtant, after an action in which 1200 Ruſſians were killed, and 3400 Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.

THE Grand Divan, which were aſſembled here on the 11th inſtant, came to the reſolution of releaſing Monſieur de Bulgacow, the Ruſſian Miniſter, and the Ruſſian ſubjects detained in the Seven Towers. Monſieur de Bulgacow is preparing to depart by ſea, and has given orders to freight ſhips for himſelf, his drugoman, and their families, for Leghorn.

Baron de Herbert, the Imperial Internuncio, and his interpreters, with all their families, departed from Conſtantinople the 15th inſtant, on board two French merchantmen, bound for Leghorn.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

THE letters which accompanied the mails of Wedneſday, confirm the diſmiſſion of the Duke of Brunſwick from the command of the Pruſſian forces, but do not account for this extraordinary affair, although perhaps it may not be of any alarming tendency. It is to be remembered that this Duke of Brunſwick is brother in law to our ſovereign.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 24.

"Preſſing orders have been received from the Emperor, for 19 battalions of infantry, poſted in this capital, to be marched immediately for the grand army. They are getting ready of courſe, but will not be at the place of deſtination till towards the end of this month.

"Accounts lately received from Conſtantinople, by the way of Ragufa, have quieted thoſe alarms for the ſafety of the Imperial Internuncio, which his family and friends before entertained. It now appears that he was ſuffered quietly to depart, after communicating the declaration of war.

"The Gazette Extraordinary of the ſecond of April, mentions the defeat of a body of 500 Turks near Tirgueill, by Major Kittner of the firſt regiment of foot.

"Lieutenant Suillerad, poſted with 32 men of the firſt regiment of Wallachians behind Reſkur, was attacked on the 16th of March, by a body of 1235 Turks; the aſſault began in the morning, and was ſuſtained with aſtoniſhing bravery. The advantageous ſituation of the Auſtrians enabled them to repulſe the enemy in eight vigorous attacks made in the ſpace of four hours. About two o'clock the next morning the Turks were obliged to retire with the loſs of thirty men, the Auſtrians having only five killed and three wounded.

"At Chatim, a party of 2000 Turks were repulſed in an unſucceſsful attack upon our troops.

"A party of Turks embarked at New Orſova, with a deſign to ſurpriſe one of our advanced pickets, but were repulſed with loſs.

"Count Wartenſleben detached a body of Turkiſh volunteers, to attack a tranſport of two hundred horſes loaded with proviſions, and guarded by one thouſand of their countrymen. The volunteers acquitted themſelves well, took part of the proviſions, and obliged the Ottomans to retreat precipitately with the remainder."

April 23. Private letters from Vienna mention, that the Auſtrians being deſirous of returning ſome Turkiſh priſoners whom they found difficult to ſubſiſt, received for anſwer from the Turkiſh commanders as follows; "That they diſclaimed cowards, who preferred being taken to dying honourably with arms in their hands; that if the Auſtrians did not think proper to give them proviſions they were at liberty either to cut their throats, or ſuffer them to die with hunger, that it was uſeleſs ever to expect a cartel, ſince they were firmly reſolved never to make priſoners, nor give quarter to any whom they ſhould find with arms in their hands."

The republic of Venice now holds the balance between the belligerent powers. In time of war, ſhe can equip 26 ſail of the line; the materials for which are always kept ready in her arſenals. In time of peace ſhe employs about 12 or 14,000 ſeamen, whom ſhe can augment to 30,000.

The Venetian Senate are ſaid to have aſſured his Imperial Majeſty, through their Ambaſſador at Vienna, that they will not ſuffer any Turkiſh ſquadron to enter the Adriatic.

Extract from the Supplement Extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette of the 2d of April.

"On the thirteenth of laſt March the prince of Saxe Cobourgh advanced with his whole force in four columns into the country of Moldaniſche in Galitzia—the firſt column took poſt at Baya, the ſecond at Littenmare, near Suczawa and Seret, the third near Dorogore, and the forth near Hereza; by which all the corps poſted in the ſeventh mountains and near Okna can either aſſiſt him or be aſſiſted, as neceſſity may require; and the prince has alſo made himſelf maſter of the great ſalt works at Okna.

"The prince writes, that a body of 1000 Tartars had aſſembled near Choczim, and had ſent out 700 men to keep up a conſtant patrole, and to watch his motions, but that he had provided a body of men to oppoſe any attempts they might make.

"Lieutenant General Wartenſtben reports, by advices from general Philla, dated March 11, that at day-break in the morning a body of Turks ſallied out of the fortreſs of New-Orſowa, and made an attempt on the Imperial piquets, in which they failed, and were obliged to retire again to the fort, with the loſs of 4 killed and about 40 wounded. The Imperialiſts had only four wounded.

"The general adds, that, in conſequence of his being informed of 200 horſes loaded with flour, and eſcorted by 1000 men, intended to ſuccour Belgrade, he ordered a party out to meet them, and they had ſo far ſucceeded as to take all the horſes and their loading after killing 600 Turks, and the Teſterdan who commanded them beſides wounding a number; the reſt of the troops fled to Tupna.

"Immediately after this, 900 Turks, who came from Jagodina, with a view of aſſiſting thoſe who had been defeated, appeared in ſight, when after a ſlight action, in which they loſt a number of men, they retired alſo."

Extract of a letter from Major General O'Hara, to the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, dated Gibraltar, March 17, 1788.

"The Spaniſh poſt, this moment arrived, brings the diſagreeable account of the plague's having broke out again at Algiers, of which your Lordſhip will be more particularly informed by the incloſed; every precaution ſhall be taken by our Health Officer.

(C O P Y.)

SIR, Malaga, March 11, 1788.

"I am honoured this poſt with your letter of the 3d inſtant.

"The encloſed copy of an edict, publiſhed at Malaga, will inform you of the plague having commenced again at Algiers and other parts of that regency. This diſagreable news was received from the Spaniſh Conſul at the place infected, which muſt be deemed authentic.

"I apprehend, if more favourable accounts are not received, that a quarantine will enſue on the coaſt of Spain on all ſhips and veſſels coming from the European ports in the Mediterranean, as well as with them from the African ſide.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"MICHAEL MORPHY."

Major General O'Hara.

HALIFX, May 27.

THURSDAY laſt arrived the ſhip Neptune, Captain Martin, from Trapano in Sicily, but laſt from Gibraltar, from which place ſhe made her paſſage in 29 days.

In the Neptune came paſſengers Capt. Wilks of the Royal Artillery, with his lady, &c.

This gentleman informs, that the Emperor of Morocco, having taken umbrage at ſome indignity which he conceived to have been offered him by the Engliſh, had ordered all the Britiſh veſſels from his ports, and would not even allow the ſmalleſt communication to be kept up between his ſubjects and the garriſon of Gibraltar, nor an article of proviſion to be tranſported thither.—That in conſequence of theſe orders, the Engliſh merchants, Factors, &c. had retired from the Barbarian's dominions with the utmoſt expedition. The Britiſh Conſul at Tangier being informed of theſe proceedings, was alſo preparing to depart, the Governour of that port however underſtanding his intentions, requeſted him to remain a ſhort time further, inſinuating that affairs might yet take an amicable turn.

BOSTON, June 6.

A FEW days ſince was landed in this town, from New-York, two pieces of braſs artillery. They were, while under a Britiſh guard, in this town, taken from off the carriages and ſafely conveyed to Dorcheſter and have been uſed in 17 engagements during the late war, one of them having been taken by the enemy, and retaken ſeveral times. As General KNOX, in a letter to the Governor, communicated to the Legiſlature, Tueſday, after mentioning that Congreſs had adopted the reſolve, ſays, "that when he ſhall be in Boſton, which will be in the courſe of the enſuing month (June) he will agree with Mr. Callender, to engrave ſuch facts on the cannon, as ſhall be directed,"—we ſhall therefore ere long, be able to give our readers a more particular hiſtory of the peregrinations of theſe extraordinary daughters of Bellona.

CHARLESTOWN, May 31.

A YOUNG gentleman is arrived in this city who accompanied Mr. Whitefield, deputed by the ſouthern commiſſioners to treat with the Creek nation; from him we learn, that the Indians received Mr. Whitfield very kindly, and ſaid, that if he belonged to South-Carolina, his talk ſhould be heard, but if to Georgia they would have nothing to do with him.

On Thurſday, a party of country people brought to this city, two men charged with piracy and murder. From the beſt information that can be collected it appears, that a Mr. M'Clode came to North-Carolina with a cargo of goods, but finding a dull ſale, determined on ſeeking a better market, for which purpoſe a great part of the property was put into a ſchooner deſigned for Charleſtown, but being driven into Bull's Bay by adverſe weather, the captain and owner were murdered in the manner following

Captain Webb, and Mr. Clode or Mr M'Clode, the owner of the goods, came both of them not many months ago, in a brig from London to Edenton; from ſaid place they came to Newbern with a ſmall ſchooner, which the ſaid Clode or M'Clode, had bought at Edenton. The ſaid William Cain ſhipped himſelf on board ſaid ſchooner at Newbern, for ſix hard dollars per month; from thence they ſailed to Beauford, they laid there about one week; from thence they went to Cape Fear, at ſaid place Richard Williams came on board of them, they lying near the fort, and was to work his paſſage to Charleſtown; from thence they ſet ſail bound to Georgia; when he was about Cape Ramain Inlet, being at night, the wind blowing freſh, ſaid William Cain being forward at jib ſheet, Richard Williams knocked Captain Webb overboard with the butt end of a muſket, and immediately after he knocked overboard Mr Clode or M'Clode, with the tiller and lead that hangs to the lead line—that after the ſame was done, the ſaid Richard Williams told him to keep it ſecret and not let it be known—that being in want of proviſions, and the boat leaky, he got Mr James Mouzon to bring the ſchooner up to this landing.

RICHMOND, June 26.

DURING the ſitting of the Hon the General Aſſembly (which adjorned on Monday) ROBERT GOODE and ANDREW MOORE, Eſqrs; were elected counſellors; and EDMUND WINSTON, Eſq; one of the Judges of the General Court.——The following acts were alſo paſſed.

An act to ſuſpend the operation of the act eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts.

An act to continue the act to authoriſe the Treaſurer to receive ſpecie into the Treaſury by weight.

An act to authoriſe the Governour to iſſue certain grants—And

An act to make good the appropriation of money for the maintenance of ſcouts and rangers, the pay of the members of the Convention, and of the General Aſſembly.

A bill was alſo ordered in to explain and amend the act directing the method of proceeding under certain executions, but, requiring more time for conſideration than could now be given to it, was poſtponed until the fall ſeſſion.

Extract of a letter dated Concord (New-Hampſhire) June 21, 1788.

"I have the great pleaſure of informing you that this ſtate, has this day adopted the Fœderal Conſtitution. This important queſtion was carried by a majority of eleven.—Ayes 57. Nays 46."

On Friday laſt died in the city of Williamſburg (where he has reſided for ſeveral years) Mr. SIMEON DEANE formerly a reſident of Weather-field in Connecticut; his remains was intered on Sunday evening in the church yard of Bruton pariſh attended by the brotherhood of Free Maſons and other reſpectable citizens of that place. A ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was delivered by the Rev. James Maddiſon, D. D. preſident of the Univerſity of William & Mary College. Early in the war he was ſent by Congreſs to negociate ſome buſineſs of importance in Holland and at the French court, and returned in a frigate with the Alliance entired into with that court.

Tueſday laſt being the day appointed for the triennial election of a body politic, for this city, the following gentlemen were choſen.

John Beckley.	William Claiborne.
Alexander M'Robert.	William Hay.
Robert Pollard.	John Hague.
Robert Mitchell.	Iſaiah Iſaac.
Dabney Minor.	Thomas Warren.
David Lambert.	Gabriel Galt.
Jeſſe Roper.	Alex. Montgomery.
Jacob Ege.	Smith Blakey.

And yeſterday the election of a Mayor and Recorder took place, when JOHN BECKLEY, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected to fill that important office, and Robert Pollard, Eſq; Recorder.

Out of the remaining 14 the following were choſen Aldermen.

David Lambert.	Alexander M'Robert.
Robert Mitchell.	Dabney Minor.
Alex. Montgomery.	Thomas Warren.

The remaining eight being of the Common Council, in conſequence of the non-acceptance of Mr. Hay and Mr. Galt, the other members being aſſembled in Hall, made choice of Thomas P. Johnſon and Samuel M'Craw, Eſqrs; in their room.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Mermaid, Hunter, Glaſgow.
Brig Betſey, Lowerby, Liverpool.
Molly, Watſon, Jerſey.
Two friends, Heron, St. Maloes.
Sloop Induſtry, Doxey, North Carolina.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Peggy, Taylor, Glaſgow.
Jaſon, Hall, London.
Hera, Turner, Glaſgow.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city a negro man named TOM, ſuppoſed to belong to Matthew Pleaſant of Goochland county. His owner is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamſburg, June 24, 1788.

By the UNITED STATES in Congreſs Aſſembled,

JUNE 11, 1788.

ON the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Brown, to whom was reſerved a petition of John Buchanan and other invalids, and who were ordered to take into conſideration the invalid eſtabliſhment:

Reſolved, That each ſtate ſhall have credit in its general account with the United States for ſuch ſums as became due to the invalids before the firſt day of January, 1782 and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by the ſtate and for ſuch ſums as became due to invalids from the ſaid firſt day of January, 1782, inclufive, to the firſt day of January, 1788, and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by any ſtate, the ſtate ſhall have credit in the exiſting ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs; and for ſums that may ſo become due after January, 1788 and to be paid by any ſtate the ſtate ſhall have credit in the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs which may hereafter be made.

Reſolved, That no perſon ſhall be entitled to a penſion as an invalid, who has not or ſhall not before the expiration of ſix months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requiſite certificates and evidence to entitle him thereto

——CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for all paſt favours, and acquaints them that he occupies the new ſhop oppoſite the old Capitol; where he continues to ſell mould candles at one ſhilling per lb. beſt turpentine ſoap at nine pence by the ſingle pound, and at the rate of eight pence per lb. when the quantity amounts to 6 lb.

MYER DERKHEIM.

WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN that can WASH and IRON well, And underſtands plain COOKING. *Such a one, if a ſober woman, ſhall receive generous wages from this time to the end of the year. Apply to the Printer hereof.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from of the commons between Williamſburg and the College landing, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a few ſaddle ſpots, branded with a ſtraight mark on the ſhoulder, has a ſmall white mark on the ſide below the ſkirt of the ſaddle, trots very well, and paces very faſt. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me at the College Landing, ſhall receive the above reward and all expences allowed.

SOLOMON CUMBIOE.

Williamſburg June 21, 1788.

N B. Ten pounds reward will be given on conviction of the perſon who ſtole him, and he is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a man who calls himſelf Evans, and who is from South-Carolina.

At a Court held for Charles City

county, on Thurſday the 17th day of April, 1788.

ORDERED, that the Clerk, do cauſe it to be adverti ſed four weeks ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, notifying to the creditors of the late FREDERICK VICTOR, deceaſed, that they do bring in their claims againſt the ſaid decedants eſtate, that the Court may make orders for the payment thereof, as far as the ſaid decedants eſtate will extend, and agreeable to the dignity of the debts.

PETER ROYSTER, C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty firſt day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON, Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceaſed. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plantiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plantiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church in the pariſh of Frederick in the county of Frederick on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE LAWS,

Paſſed laſt SESSION.

POETRY.

Lines extempore on seeing a mother in extreme pain.

OH! Dire disease, why dost thou visit here,
Invade the peace of one I hold so dear?
Why not inflict some cruel mother's breast,
And there let thy malignant poison rest?
But whence this madness to address disease?
Comes there affliction but what God shall please?
Begone, presumptuous thought, my tongue be still;
I dare not question the Creator's will.
If he creates, why should he not destroy?
If he gives peace, why not that peace annoy?
If he gives health, why should he not give pain?
If he gives life why call it not again?
All this he does, I can't his power express,
Nor would I wish to think his goodness less.
With patience may I bear what he's decreed,
I resignation ask, no more I need.

ANECDOTE.

THE following extraordinary instance of fidelity in a dog occured within these few days at Margate The wind blew very high and a high spring tide was coming in, a little boy, thinking it was going out. ventured on the strand under the Cliffs, and did not discover his error till it was too late. In this horrid dilemma, he contrived with his stick to dig out some steps in the schalk of the Cliff, and by this method got out of the water's reach. A dog he had with him followed him to the same place. The water came high enough frequently to wash them both ——The dog, very uneasy at his situation, plunged into the sea, and left his companion; who gave him up after an hour's absence, for lost. It appeared afterwards, that he swam round the cliffs, and got at a distant part upon the shore, that he then ran about a mile where the father of the child was at work in a field He ran up to him, he howled, went to the Cliff, then barked, and pulled the man by the skirts of the coat. But all his efforts were ineffectual: The father of the child did not understand him. The dog wearied out with the attempts to make himself intelligible, again punged in the sea, and swam back to the child, who was almost dead with the cold The sea, however, retiring by this time, the life of the boy and his faithful companion were both preserved and he remains to authenticate this extraordinary story.

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

At a High Court of Chancery, held in RICHMOND, the 21st of November 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
against
DAVID GRIFFETH and JOHN HARVIE, Esquire. } Defendants.

THE defendant David Grifseth not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court and answer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the Parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, the 21st of Nov. 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
against
ARTHUR DUFF, Defendant.

THE defendant ARTHUR DUFF, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Russell, in the county of Franklin, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse, in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE for a hogshead of TOBACCO, passed at Osborne's, in the name of William Williamson, November 7th, 1787, No. 75, 1212, 1118, 2201. If the above should be offered for sale, it is hoped the person to whom it is offered will stop it, as a new note is taken out for it, and every other method made use of to have it detected.

JUNE 21, 1788.

To be Sold, Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fishery as any upon the river

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will please to apply to Mr William Schermer of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened a Shop for the MANUFACTORY *of*

TIN WARE,

Next door (in the cross street) to Messr. Roche's store.

Where any tin ware by the quantity or piece, may be had on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

MICHAEL HICHLER.
WILLIAM COOKE.

Richmond June 16, 1788.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the late arrivals, *A general and well chosen assortment of*

EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening and selling off at the lowest prices;

Each article can be afforded for cash, tobacco, ginsang, or any kind of publick securities, at their value.

N. B. The above store is kept in the first brick house from the Bridge, where almost every useful article may be had for Ladies ond Gentlemen's ware.

Richmond, June 16, 1788.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thursday in August next, at New Kent courthouse, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

LAND,

Containing seven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouse to Richmond, about half a mile above the said courthouse, the improvements on the said land are a convenient dwelling and store house, kitchen, stable, and some other out houses, with a large garden pailed in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good spring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the subscriber——Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands. for the purpose of transporting passengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L. RAEY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

HENRICO, June 24, 1788.

ALL persons are forewarned taking an assignment of a note of hand given by me to one GEORGE BAXTER, (who says he came from Augusta) for the purchase of a mare, who last night about the hour of ten o'clock, came with another man to steel her away, together with another of my horses which they had got in their possession, and which I was fortunate enough to discover and get away from them. The mare purchased is of the following description, viz. A dun colour, has a long mane and tail, appears to have been lately worked in a waggon, judged to be about five years old. I will give a reward of FIVE POUNDS to have Baxter secured in any jail so that he may be brought to justice. He is a short well set man, with long black hair, and may perhaps be discovered by the wounds which he received in a scuffle last evening, viz. A piece taken out of his chin, and his eyes and nose much bruised.

ELISHA PRICE.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper, —— The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr* T. Greene, *printer, Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith *Portsmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

To be Sold,

At public auction, on Thursday the 17th day of July next, before Mr. Anderson's tavern, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

THE SHIP

FRIENDS ADVENTURE,

Virginia built, about two years old, burthen 400 hogsheads, or upwards, with all her materials. now lying at West Point. For particulars inquire of John Cunliffe, Richmond; Donaldson & Stott, Petersburg; John Lupton, Suffolk; John Lawrence, Norfolk; or the Captain on board.

☞ *The said ship will be sold with or without her charter party, for London.*

PASTURAGE.

EXCELLENT and extensive

PASTURAGE,

Well enclosed, on the FALL's PLANTATION, for such as choose to send HORSES by the day, week, or month. Apply to

THO. CARTER, *Overseer.*

Wanted Immediately,

TWO OR THREE

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

Who are good *Workmen,*

To whom good wages will be given, by applying to the subscriber residing at the back of the Capitol.

WILLIAM NICOLSON.

RICHMOND, June 2, 1788.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.